

Ghost Imaging of Space Objects

Completed Technology Project (2012 - 2014)



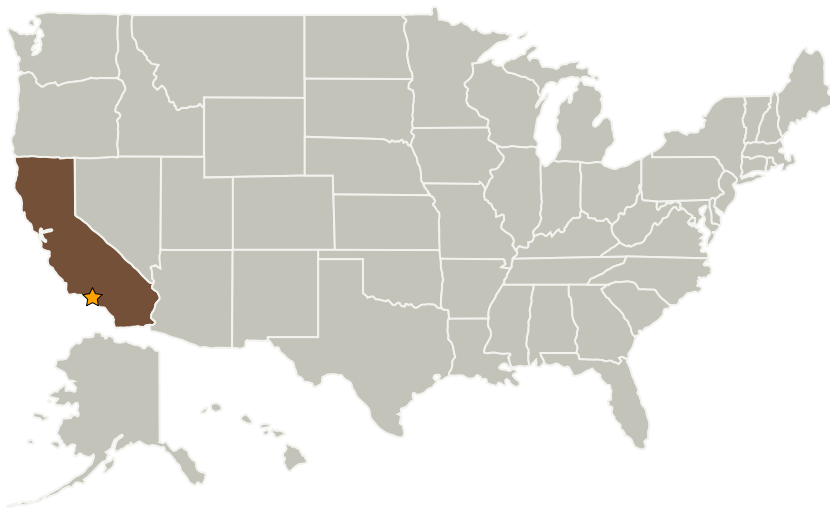
Project Introduction

This team is studying whether or not quantum diffraction can increase the amount of information a telescope can receive from distant stars and galaxies. Particularly important is that the architecture being studied could have practical applications, as it does not require a beam splitter to be placed far in front of the telescope. The NIAC research effort entitled "The Ghost Imaging of Space Objects" has been inspired by the original 1995 Ghost Imaging and Ghost Diffraction experiments that harnessed quantum-correlated photons to recover an object's image from a measurement lacking spatial resolution, but utilizing an empty reference channel. Various applications of this phenomenon have been soon proposed, ranging from the optical imaging exceeding the classical resolution limit (Rayleigh limit), to the ultimately secure quantum communications and super-dense signal encoding. It was also realized, around 2004-5, that not only quantum-correlated but even a common thermal source of light can be used for the Ghost Imaging, although at a cost of a reduced contrast. Since then, the possibility of ghost-imaging of space objects has been intriguing many physicists. Unfortunately, the need for an optical beam splitter to be placed between the thermal light source (e.g., a star), the object and the observer severely diminished the practical value of this idea.

Anticipated Benefits

We aim to improve the technical methods and approaches available in the area of observation astronomy and directed to investigation of such important space objects as exoplanets, asteroids, gravitational lenses, gas and dust clouds, and others.

Primary U.S. Work Locations and Key Partners



Ghost Imaging concept (1995-2010)
Quantum and classical light field correlations opened new dimension to optical imaging, offering the novel possibilities for background suppression, imaging of difficult-to-access objects and relaxed requirements on imaging optics.
Goal: to enable practical application

Mission (2014-2017)
With a list of submillimeter objects, complete with the expected science return, cost benefits and specific technical requirements we can develop a game-changing technology specific to well-defined mission concept.

NIAC Phase I (2011-2012)
• Formulated the principle.
• Identified the main milestones.
• Proposed a solution.
• Derived the science objectives and identified existing and new technology that proved the viability of our approach.
Therefore, the answer to the question about practical utility is, yes!

NIAC Phase II (2012-2014)
• Defined specific astronomical objects that can be imaged using the novel approach.
• Determined the expected benefits, requirements and limitations.
• Found the most advantageous scientific, technological and management techniques in each case.

Concept Diagram

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Organizations Performing Work	Role	Type	Location
★ Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL)	Lead Organization	NASA Center	Pasadena, California

Primary U.S. Work Locations

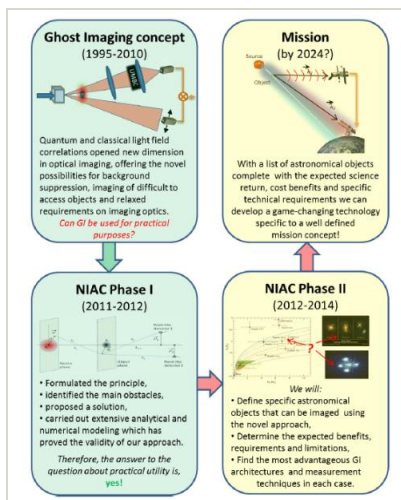
California

Project Transitions

October 2012: Project Start

 September 2014: Closed out

Images



Ghost Imaging of Space Objects

Concept Diagram

<https://techport.nasa.gov/image/102148>

Organizational Responsibility

Responsible Mission Directorate:

Space Technology Mission Directorate (STMD)

Lead Center / Facility:

Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL)

Responsible Program:

NASA Innovative Advanced Concepts

Project Management

Program Director:

Jason E Derleth

Program Manager:

Eric A Eberly

Principal Investigator:

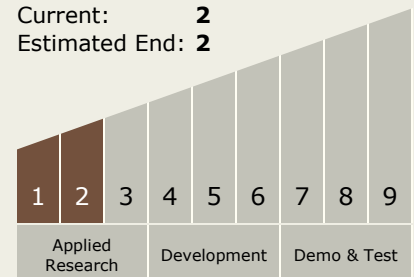
Dmitry V Strekalov

Technology Maturity (TRL)

Start: 1

Current: 2

Estimated End: 2



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Technology Areas

Primary:

- TX12 Materials, Structures, Mechanical Systems, and Manufacturing
 - └ TX12.2 Structures
 - └ TX12.2.4 Tests, Tools and Methods

Target Destinations

Earth, Foundational Knowledge